

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number 26 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 11, 1840.

Whole Number, 1,000.

THIRD OF THE  
**WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. P. FISHER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

The **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is published every Friday, at 25 cents per copy, in advance, or 50 cents, if not paid in advance. It is published for the Proprietor, and the Proprietor is not responsible for the contents of the paper. The paper is published for the Proprietor, and the Proprietor is not responsible for the contents of the paper. The paper is published for the Proprietor, and the Proprietor is not responsible for the contents of the paper.

## CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

The undersigned, as Administrator of the late Dr. Austin, offers for sale the valuable **CABINET OF MINERALS** belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.  
C. K. WHEELER, Adm'r.  
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

## AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Back with Pills, Bala's Pills and Bitters, Hock's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Ravel Complaint, for Sale by  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

**FRESH TEAS.**  
Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars,  
Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.  
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

**Cotton Yarns.**  
THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers. The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us. Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.  
April 24, 1840.

**LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.**  
WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers' Garden Seeds*, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send word, as they "go like hot cakes."  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
November 13, 1840.

## A FRESH SUPPLY.

**MR. ROUCHE**  
HAS just received, at the "Salisbury Coffee House," direct from Charleston, the following fresh articles, in his line—to wit:  
*French Brandy, New Ark Cider, Oysters, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Sardines, Cigars.*  
All of which are of the best quality, and will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit.—Call and see!  
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

SOME person borrowed from the Library of the late Dr. Austin, some time last Spring, a large copy of *Webster's Dictionary*, with the name of "Joseph W. Hampton," written in the back of it. The borrower will please return it to C. K. Wheeler, at the Salisbury Drug Store, without delay.  
Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1840.

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.  
WM. D. CRAWFORD.  
N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement.  
W. D. C.  
Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840.

**DR. JAMES G. WOMACK**  
HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his office, on main street, near the office of the "Western Carolinian," July 2, 1840.

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**  
This invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Proprietor, at Middleburg, Montgomery Co., N. C.  
W. E. BIRAGE  
February 21, 1840.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.

George Miller vs. William Northern. Attachment.  
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, William Northern, hath absconded or so concealed himself that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be levied upon him;—It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, for the said William Northern to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court, to be held for said County at the Court-House in Lexington on the second Monday in February next, and reply, or Judgment, pro confesso, will be entered against him and the property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt.  
Test—CHAS. NOCK, c. c. c.  
Dec. 4, 1840.—Sw.—Printer's fee \$5 50.

## DR. LEANDER KILLIAN

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.  
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

## DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to *Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row*, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith), nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.  
Salisbury, August 31, 1840.

## Notice.

WILL be sold at the Court-house, in Salisbury, on the first day of January next,

## Two likely, valuable Negroes,

belonging to the Estate of John Steward, dec'd.: One woman, between the age of thirty and thirty-five; one boy, between the age of twelve and fifteen. In case said Negroes are not sold on that day, they will be hired to the highest bidder for one year. A small amount of the purchase money will be required immediately.  
GEORGE L. SMITH, Esq'r.  
December 4, 1840.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the *Crayon Papers* of Washington Irving.

In the Autumn of 1833, Governor Duval, and other Commissioners on the part of the United States, concluded a treaty with the chiefs and warriors of the Florida Indians, by which the latter, for certain considerations, ceded all claims to the whole Territory, excepting a District in the Eastern part, to which they were to remove, and within which they were to reside for twenty years. Several of the chiefs signed the treaty with great reluctance; but none opposed it more strongly than Neamathla, principal chief of the Miccosukee, a fierce and warlike people, many of them Creeks by origin, who lived about the Miccosukee lake. Neamathla had always been active in those depredations on the frontiers of Georgia, which brought vengeance and ruin on the Seminoles. He was a remarkable man; upwards of sixty years of age, with a fine eye, and a strong marked countenance, over which he possessed great command. His hatred of the white man appeared to be mixed with contempt; on the common people, he looked down with infinite scorn. He seemed unwilling to acknowledge any superiority of rank or dignity in Governor Duval, claiming to associate with him on terms of equality, as two great chieftains. Though he had been prevailed upon to sign the treaty, his heart revolted at it. In one of his frank conversations with Governor Duval, he observed: "This country belongs to the red man; and if I had the number of warriors at my command, that this nation once had, I would not leave a white man on my lands. I would exterminate them. I can say this to you, for you can understand me; you are a man; but I would not say it to your people. They'd cry out I was a savage, and would take my life. They cannot appreciate the feelings of a man that loves his country."

As Florida had but recently been erected a Territory, every thing as yet was in simple style. The Governor, to make himself acquainted with the Indians, and to be near at hand to keep an eye upon them, fixed his residence at Tallahassee, near the Fort town, inhabited by the Miccosukee. His Government Palace for a time, was a mere log house, and he lived on hunter's fare. The village of Neamathla was but about three miles off, and thither the Governor occasionally rode, to visit the old chieftain. In one of the visits, he found Neamathla seated in his wigwag, in the centre of the village, surrounded by his warriors. The Governor had brought him some liquor as a present, but it mounted quickly into his brain, and rendered him quite belligerent. The theme ever uppermost in his mind, was the treaty with the whites. "It was true," he said, "the red men had made such a treaty, but the white men had not acted up to it. The red men had received some of the money and the cattle that had been promised them; the treaty, therefore, was at an end, and they did not mean to be bound by it."

He kept on drinking and talking, his voice growing louder and louder, until it resounded all over the village. He held in his hand a long knife with which he had been rasping tobacco; this he kept flourishing backward and forward as he talked, by way of giving effect to his words, he was at times, within an inch of the Governor's throat. He concluded his tirade by saying, "that the country belonged to the red man, and that sooner than give it up, his hands and the bones of his people should bleach upon its soil."

Duval saw that the object of all this bluster was to see whether he could be intimidated. He kept his eye, therefore, fixed steadily on the chief, and the moment he concluded his monologue, seized him by the button of his hunting shirt, and clenching his other fist:

"I've heard what you have said," replied he; "You have made a treaty, yet you say your bones shall bleach before you comply with it. As sure as there is a sun in heaven, your bones shall bleach, if you do not fulfill every article of that treaty! I'll let you know that I am first here, and will see that you do your duty!"

Upon this, the old chieftain threw himself back, burst into a fit of laughing, and declared that all he had said was in a joke. The Governor suspected, however, that there was a grave meaning at the bottom of this jocularity.

For two months every thing went on smoothly; the Indians repaired daily to the log cabin palace of the Governor at Tallahassee, and appeared perfectly contented. All at once they ceased their visits, and for three or four days not one was to be seen. Governor Duval began to apprehend that some mischief was brewing. On the evening of the fourth day, a chief, named Yellow-Hair, a resolute, intelligent fellow, who had always evinced an attachment for the Governor, entered his cabin about twelve o'clock at night, and informed him, that between four and five hundred warriors, painted and decorated, were assembled to hold a secret war-talk at Neamathla's town. He had slipped off to give intelligence, at the risk of his life, and hastened back, but his absence should be discovered.

Governor Duval passed an anxious night after this intelligence. He knew the talent and daring character of Neamathla; he recollected the threats he had thrown out; he reflected that about eighty white families were scattered widely apart, over a great extent of country, and might be swept away at once, should the Indians, as he feared, determine to clear the country. That he did not exaggerate the dangers of the case, his own proof by the horrid scenes of Indian warfare that have since desolated that devoted region.—After a night of sleepless agitation, Duval determined on a measure suited to his prompt and resolute character. Knowing the admiration of the savages for personal courage, he determined, by a sudden surprise, to endeavor to overawe and check them. It was hazardous much; but where so many lives were in jeopardy, he felt bound to incur the hazard.

Accordingly, on the next morning, he set off on horseback, attended merely by a white man, who had been reared among the Seminoles, and understood their language and manners, and who acted as interpreter. They struck into an Indian "trail" leading to Neamathla's village. After proceeding about half a mile, Governor Duval informed the interpreter of the object of his expedition. The Indians among whom they were going, were among the most desperate and discontented of the nation. Many of them were veteran warriors, impoverished and exasperated by defeat, and ready to sell their lives at any hazard.—He said that if they were holding a war council, it must be with desperate intent, and it would be certain death to intrude among them.

Duval made tight of his apprehensions; he said he was perfectly well acquainted with the Indian character, and should certainly proceed. So saying, he rode on. When within half a mile of the village, the interpreter addressed him again, in such a tremulous tone, that Duval turned and looked him in the face. He was deadly pale, and once more urged the Governor to return, as they would certainly be massacred if they proceeded.

Duval repeated his determination to go on, but advised the other to return, but his pale face should betray fear for the Indians, and they might take advantage of it. The interpreter replied that he would rather die a thousand deaths, than have it said he had deserted his leader when in peril.

Duval then told him he must translate faithfully all he should say to the Indians without softening a word. The interpreter promised faithfully to do so, adding that he well knew, when they were once in the town nothing but boldness could save them.

They now rode into the village, and advanced to the Council-house. This was rather a group of four houses, forming a square, in the centre of which was a great Council-fire. The houses were open in front, toward the fire, and closed in the rear. At each corner of the square there was an interval between the houses, for ingress and egress. In these houses sat the old men and the chiefs; the young men were gathered around the fire.—Neamathla presided at the Council, elevated on a higher seat than the rest.

Governor Duval entered by one of the corner intervals, and rode boldly into the centre of the square. The young men made way for him; an old man who was speaking, paused in the midst of his harangue. In an instant, thirty or forty rifles were cocked and leveled; Neamathla rose, and

heard as loud a clink of triggers; it seemed to strike on his heart. He gave one glance at the Indians, and turned off with an air of contempt.—He did not dare, he says, to look again, but it might affect his nerves; and on the fringes of his nerves every thing depended.

The chief threw up his arm. The rifles were lowered. Duval advanced more freely—he felt disposed to leap from his horse, but restrained himself and dismounted himself. He then walked deliberately up to Neamathla, and demanded, in an authoritative tone, what were his motives for holding that Council. The moment he made this demand the center fell down. The chief made no reply, but hung his head in apparent confusion.—After a moment's pause Duval proceeded:

"I am well aware of the meaning of this war Council; and deem it my duty to warn you against prosecuting the violence you have been devising. It is a single hair of a white man in this country falls to the ground, I will hang you and your chiefs on the tree around your Council-house. You cannot pretend to withstand the power of the white men. You are in the palm of the hand of your Great Father at Washington, who can crush you like an egg shell! You may kill me—I am but one man; but recollect, white men are numerous as the leaves on the trees. Remember the fate of your warriors whose bones are whitening in battle fields. Remember your wives and children who perished in the swamps. Do you want to provoke more hostilities? Another war with the white men, and there will not be a Seminoles left to tell the story of his race."

During the effect of his words, he concluded by appointing a day for the Indians to meet him at St. Marks and give an account of their conduct. He then rode off, without giving them time to recover from their surprise. That night he rode forty miles to Apalachicola river, to the tribe of the same name, who were in feud with the Seminoles.—They promptly put two hundred and fifty warriors at his disposal, whom he ordered to go to St. Marks at the appointed day. He sent out runners, also, and summoned one hundred of the militia to repair to the same place, together with a number of regulars from the army. All his arrangements were successful.

Having taken these measures, he returned to Tallahassee, to the neighborhood of the conspirators, to show them that he was not afraid.—Here he ascertained, through Yellow-Hair, that nine towns were desolated, and had been consumed in the conspiracy. He was anxious to inform himself from the same source, of the names of the warriors in each of these towns who were most popular, though poor and destitute of rank and command.

When the appointed day was at hand for the meeting at St. Marks, Governor Duval set off with Neamathla, who was at the head of eight or nine hundred warriors, but who feared to enter into the Fort without him. As they entered the Fort, and saw troops and militia drawn up there, and a force of Apalachicola warriors on the opposite bank of the river, they thought they were betrayed, and were about to fly; but Duval assured them they were safe, and that when the talk was over, they might go home unmolested.

A grand talk was now held, in which the late conspiracy was discussed. As he had foreseen, Neamathla and the other old chiefs threw all the blame upon the young men. "Well," replied Duval, "with us white men, when we find a man incompetent to govern them under him, we put him down and appoint another in his place. Now, as you all acknowledge, you cannot manage your young men, we must put chiefs over them who can."

So saying, he deposed Neamathla first, appointing another in his place; and so on with all the rest; taking care to substitute the warriors who had been pointed out to him as poor and popular, putting medals round their necks and investing them with great ceremony. The Indians were surprised and delighted at finding the appointments fall upon the very men they would themselves have chosen, and hailed them with acclamations. The warriors, then unexpectedly plighted to the command, and clothed with dignity, were secured to the interests of the Governor, and sure to keep an eye on the despatched. As to the great chief Neamathla, he left the country in disgust, and returned to the Creek nation, who elected him a chief of one of their towns. Thus by the resolute spirit and prompt agency of one man, a dangerous conspiracy was completely defeated. Governor Duval was afterwards enabled to remove the whole nation, through his personal influence, without the aid of the General Government.

## DEATH NOT A PAINFUL PROCESS.

It has been observed many commit suicide from a notion that death from natural causes, is attended with considerable agony. This is the generally received notion, but is an erroneous one. Those who have often witnessed the act of dying allow that it is not a painful process. In some delicate and irritable persons, a kind of struggle is, indeed, sometimes excited when respiration becomes difficult; but more frequently the dying obviously suffers for nothing, and expires so uncomplaining. Those who die of chronic diseases, the gradation is slow and distinct. Consumptive patients are sometimes in a dying state for several days; they appear at times to suffer little, but to languish for complete dissolution; nay, we have known them to express great uneasiness when they have been recalled from the consciousness of immobility by the breeze of their friends, or the effort of the attendants to elevate

their pain. In observing persons in this state, we have always been impressed with the idea, that the approach of natural death produces a peculiar calmness to that of falling asleep. The cessation of respiration is the only apparent source of distress to the dying, and usually occurs in a hurried just in proportion to the freedom of pulmonary function. Besides, both the impressions of pain and those excited by respiration are lessened by the extreme debility of the patient, and wish is for absolute rest. We could never discern of life under these circumstances, but recollecting those beautiful lines of Spenser:

"Sleep after toil; part after weary pain;  
Ease after war, death after life's great pain."

## AMERICAN DEFERENCE TO THE FAIR.

The one most important, and without which would be impossible to travel in such a graceful way, is an universal deference and civility to the women, who may accompany you on the most distant chance of opportunity or impulse. A deference paid to the sex is highly commendable to the Americans; it exists from one end of the Union to the other; indeed, in the Southern and the Western States, it is even more chivalrous than the more civilized. Let a female be over a half-forgotten child, whatever her appearance may be, still it is sufficient that she is a female; she is the first accommodation, and until she has it, no man will think of himself. But this deference is not only shown in travelling, but in every instance. An English lady told me, that wishing to be present at the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, by mistake, she and her two daughters alighted from the carriage at the wrong entrance, and in attempting to force their way through a dense crowd, were nearly crushed to death. This was perceived, and the word was given—make room for the ladies! The whole crowd, as if by an instantaneous impulse, compressed itself to the right and left, making themselves together to meet the enormous pressure, and made a wide space, through which they passed with ease and comfort. "It reminded me of the locomotion passing through the Red Sea, with the wall of waters on each side of them," observed the lady. "In any other country we should have been crushed to death." When I was on board one of the steamships, an American asked one of the ladies to what she would like to be helped? She replied, to come forward, which was within reached, and of which a passenger had just cut the wing and transferred it to his own place. The American who had received the lady's request, immediately jumped with his feet upon the wing of the locomotion, and carried it off to the young lady, who only explained given, "For a lady, the deference is immediately admitted as sufficient."—*Captain's Diary.*

Founded at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.—They had neither books, nor maps, nor earth, neither into the sea or land, nor any other science. They had philosophy without experiment, and mathematics without instruments, geometry without scales, astronomy without telescopes. They made war without powder, shot, cannon or mortars,—any, the mill made their bullets without quills or crackers. They were to be seen without compass, and sailed without sails. They moved the stars without instruments, and measured altitudes without barometers.—Learning had no printing press, writing no paper, no ink. The lover was forced to cut his mistress a deal board for a letter, and filler down might to about the size of an ordinary quill. They were clothed with manufacture, and their richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on their trade without books, and their correspondence without pens—their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash books—they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without medical books—they gave medicine without prescriptions, and cured agues without bark.

A Secret earth Knowledge.—When, on your comfortable bed, you are just getting into that dreamy, pastoral state which precedes sleep, and you receive a step under the fifth rib, by one of those natural surgeons, called Red Bugs, never put your finger on the wounded part to catch the assassin, but rub your finger on the bed opposite to the place bitten, and you'll be sure to have him. You need only put your finger to your nose, to ascertain the fact that you have him too coming for the skin. Now, Red Bugs, the physicians say, is beneficial when a man is too phlegmatic; but I never did find it to be chills bottomed, though there is nothing which understands surgery better than a Red Bug for the way he can urge his needle into a vein, in a certain to mosquitoes. He is like many two-legged animals, who stab you in the flesh, and will not sting you into to sleep. I have made this discovery, and promulgate it, for the benefit of suffering humanity. It is a good plan to relieve them night prowlers with merciful slumber, and swell up their gums so that they cannot bite. Salvation to them, is Salvation to yourself.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Wine.—H. Crovrie, a writer on the homeopathic system, gives the following advice: "There exists a universal prejudice with regard to wine, namely: that it is a digestion, that it strengthens the stomach, and that it is therefore necessary for persons whose digestion is disturbed, or troublesome. An experience of twenty years, for which we are indebted to the influence of physiological doctrine, proves that science in this condition, digests much better by drinking pure water. This is not the smallest service we owe to Professor Brown, in having delivered the sick from the use of wine, which physicians in former times were in the habit of prescribing for their patients."

Goldsmith justly observes, "The compass of human knowledge by making us high, but not by making us omniscient."







...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...



## WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, December 11, 1840.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Continued.

After His Excellency has filed some twelve and a half pamphlet pages of his Message in political disquisition, and in enlightening the world with his notions about the Currency, Banks, and Bank ing, he makes a bow to the Legislature, and con gratulates that honorable body on the completion of two Rail-roads. His language is:

"Although I have the pleasure of congratulating you on the completion of two Rail-roads in our State, which for cheapness, length, and rapidity of construction, are comparable to any in the world; yet it is attended with the regret of having informed you, that their cost and extra expenses have exceeded their means. In short, they are in debt, and turn to you for assistance; for there is no other source whither they can, and should rightfully seek it. No doubt they do so with reluctance, yet this but proves the urgency of their necessities."

Thus it seems their "cost and extra expense have exceeded their means,"—"they are in debt, and want help,"—"that is to say;—they want the balance of the "surplus fund." Six hundred thousand dollars of the public money has been given to the road extending through a barren country, from Wilmington to Halifax; and now more is asked. Should we not first enquire how this has been expended, and what benefit that road will ever be to the State, before \$400,000 more of the public money is lavished on it? If we are rightly informed of its condition, the income of the road does not at the present pay the expenses, and keep up repairs. It is said that the Company, by bad luck, bad management, or somehow, have lost more than \$100,000 in steamboats, on the line between Wilmington and Charleston. Surely the Legislature will examine into these matters before they throw away another half million, on this wild and unproductive scheme.

As to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, the other one on which His Excellency congratulates the Legislature, it is certainly more interesting and im portant to the State than the Wilmington and Halifax road; but whether of sufficient interest and importance to justify the Legislature in giving it a bonus of \$400,000 is quite another thing, which our wise reformers had perhaps as well investigate, a little before they adopt the very liberal recommendations of His Excellency. We have heard that efforts are making to induce the Legislature to buy up the Stock of the road, and make it a State concern. In that event, we wonder what they would pay for it. The stock has been, and probably is at this time, down so low as to be purchasable at 25 a moderate depreciation of only 75 per cent. below par, and report says the road is not now paying its ordinary expenses. What a fortunate thing it would be for the stock holders, if the State should take it off their hands at once. But Governor Dudley accounts for this depreciation in the most approved style of a Whig logician, tracing it back beyond all question, and charging the cause to the account of the Administration. He says,—"The attack of the President of the United States on Rail roads is exceedingly strange and unjustifiable." What a pity his Excellency did not make this notable discovery a little sooner. There is no estimating the claims it would have given him on the party for some offices well filled, if it had been published before the election. The Governor has no doubt that better times are in prospect for these roads, which is indeed unquestionable, according to Whiggery;—the cause of their depreciation and worthlessness is long removed, ergo,—it follows, that in the golden age of hard cider reform, the abundance of money, plenty of travel, and universal prosperity about to be, under the Administration of "Old Tip," they must become immensely profitable. Now we have no idea of the injustice of robbing the stockholders of the harvest, for the benefit of the State, after they have done the labor and borne the burden. It would be crying wrong. We hope there fore, the Democratic members will have no hand in it;—we trust they will not be so illiberal as to step at the road in anticipation of this happy change, just when it is about, under Gen. Harrison's Administration, to become so profitable to the stockholders. If the thing is done, let it be done by the Feds.

The great rejoicing for the election of Mr. Webster's "standard bearer" has not been confined to the Southern Federalists and Northern lights and Abolitionists of the United States; it was hailed by the British subjects of Queen Victoria in the Canadas and New Brunswick with equal joy and exultation. A Maine paper says, that on the reception of the news, it was difficult to tell whether the British over the line, or the Federalists this side, were most joyful, as peal after peal thundered from the cannon of both in honor of the Federal triumph. When before have British monarchists taken part in a contest, lavished their millions of gold to buy victory, or rejoiced at the firing of cannon for the success of a party in our Republican Government?

On Monday, was the day fixed for the four mile watch race, between the celebrated horses, *Beau and Gato*, over the Augusta, Georgia. The stakes were \$10,000 aside, one half divided under bet of \$5,000.

From Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is 60, has 100 schools, 60 churches, and 20

### THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION.

Some of the Federal editors are seized with the horrors at what they are pleased to call a disposition manifested by the Democratic party to condemn the administration of Gen. Harrison in advance, and organize an opposition against it "right or wrong." Their disinterested patriotism and pure virtue are alarmingly shocked at the bare anticipation of such enormity, and no wonder, good souls! We all know how very impartial, how tolerant, reasonable and high minded has been their conduct towards Mr. Van Buren. But let them be consoled;—the charge that the Democratic party are disposed to condemn the new Administration without trial, is not the truth; admitting however, for argument sake, that it was, the complaint comes with a pretty grace from the Federal panic-makers, from men and a party who have been organized in factious, unreasonable and unyielding opposition to the present Administration, and every act of its existence;—a party whose unrelenting hostility has been tempered by no regard for the true interests of the country, regulated by no respect for the public welfare, and restrained from excess by no considerations either of reason or decency. One would suppose from their deprecations of opposition to the President elect that they had never been influenced by any but the most elevated, honest and conscientious motives of pure patriotism. Yet who is ignorant, how they have assailed not one or a few, but any and every measure of the present administration; whether right or wrong, was to them no matter of consideration, they denounced and opposed it anyhow, solely to embarrass the Government. How long is it since their breath has been burdened with execrations, their speeches filled with braggart and treasonable threats of rebellion, and civil war, in the event of a Democratic triumph? The most bitter and unparrying opposition this country has ever known while in the minority, they have turned about since the election, to discourse on universal patriotism, the duty of bowing to the majority, the respect due to the President elect, and the almost treason of an opposition to his administration. From furious and revolutionary alarmists, they have become most perfect patriots, who go about so disinterestedly to teach the democracy their duty to the President and the country, and warn them against an organized wicked opposition. A lecture from the devil on morality and the turpitude of sin, would come with no worse grace.

As to the anticipated opposition, which has so shocked the apprehension of some Federal editors—we are at a loss to discover the signs, detected by their "optics sharp." For ourselves, we shall, as we said before, maintain our old position under the flag of '95. The defeat of our party in no way affects our principles, for them and them only, we are at all times ready to do battle, well knowing that they must eventually triumph. We wait quietly to see the wonders of "Reform," promised by the Harrison party, and intend to judge their Administration as we have done others, by its acts; ready to approve what we may believe right, and condemn what is wrong. But for the sake of decency, let the Federal party say as little as possible about organized oppositions to embarrass the Government.

*Bear, the Buckeye black smith.*—"We notice in some Federal paper lately a paragraph regarding the retracy of this itinerant Federal humbug from "public life." "Many good wishes," says the writer, "for his success in business." A brief parting and short adieu to the great travelling Bear. He has been used by the Federalists, like the coxswains, cider barrel and other implements of humbug, and now as there is no further use for him, he is cast aside like them, and with a little ceremony, consigned back to his native and bellows until his services are again needed, in proclaiming the principles of Whiggery, by hammering out horse shoes on a public stage.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled at Richmond on Tuesday, the 1st instant, and was organized by the election of John W. Nash (Democrat) as Speaker of the Senate, and Valentine W. Southall, (Federal) as Speaker of the House of Delegates.

A disastrous steamboat explosion lately occurred on the Tombigbee river, 10 miles above St. Stephens, Alabama. The boilers of the Steamboat Express exploded, killing five or six on board, and badly injuring seven or eight others. The accident is stated to have been owing to some defect in the boilers.

The charge of prosercription has been innocently made by the Federal party against Mr. Van Buren, for bestowing office, as they said, on none but his own partisans, and for turning out all opposed to his administration to make room for those.

In the late contest one of the cries of the Federalists was "the people against the office-holders," thereby intending to deceive the people into the belief that all office-holders were Democrats. Since their success, many leading organs of the party have openly proclaimed that the Democrats must be proscribed by way of retaliation. We find in one of our exchanges a detailed statement of the office-holders in the Department at Washington City, from which it appears that a majority of them are Federalists, and that the expanse of salary over the Democratic clerks is no less than \$75 thousand dollars. Here is fact against assertion. Now at the expiration of Harrison's term, or even six months after his inauguration let the people mark which party is tolerant, and which proscribes for opinion sake. Let them see whether not only the lucrative places at Washington and elsewhere, but even the petty offices of the country are not filled with Harrison partisans. We will next week publish the statement referred to above.

### MR. CALHOUN.

This distinguished Statesman has been unanimously re-elected by the Legislature of South Carolina United States Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next.

The Supreme Court commenced its winter session in Raleigh on last Monday.

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...

...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...  
...the best of the ...



## Poetical Department.

"LARK ORIENT FRANKS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

### SONG.

(BY SULLY.)

"They never lov'd as thou and I,  
Who minister'd the moral;  
That night which deepens love can lie  
In true love's lightest quarrel.  
They never knew how kindness grows  
A vigil and a care,  
Nor watch'd beside the heart's repose  
In silence and in prayer."

"Twas sweet to him thy tears away,  
If tears those eyes must know;  
But sweeter still to hear thee say—  
"Thou never lov'd them flow."  
There is no anguish like the hour,  
Whatever else befall us,  
When one the heart has raised to power,  
Asserts it but to grieve us."

We might have been!—these are but common words,  
And yet they make the sum of life's bewailing;  
They are the echo of those sweet chords,  
Whose music life deplores when unavailing.  
We might have been!

Alas! how different from what we are,  
That we but know the bitter path before us!  
But feelings, hopes, and fancies, left afar,  
What in the wide, bleak world can offer us?  
We might have been!

## SCRAPS.

**Singular Scene in a Court of Justice.**—Giacomo Benoliti, an Italian tailor, residing in a small town near Berlin, was a man of brutal and vindictive character, but for a time, so far mastered his nature, as to induce a young woman to marry him. The honey-moon, however, waned before its time, and all the sweets were turned into bitterness. Benoliti treated his wife with such cruelty, that she was forced to sue him for a separation. The parties met in Court, and sentence of divorce was pronounced. Upon this, Benoliti suddenly advanced to the table in the middle of the Court, placed upon it a small barrel which he had concealed under his cloak, and addressing himself to the judges, declared that they had delivered their own final judgment, for that the barrel was filled with gun-powder, which he would instantly explode; and producing a flint and steel, began to cover his infernal machine with sparks. The Court, being on the ground floor, the judges, counsel, plaintiff, witnesses, and audience were at once seen scrambling pell-mell from the windows as well as the doors, leaving the infuriated tailor to blow up himself alone. The barrel, however, was well hooped, and though Benoliti continued to shower his sparks, the contents remained untouched, time enough to admit of a fire engine being brought, and to deluge the tailor with water. He was afterwards seized and pinioned, and the barrel secured and examined; when, instead of gun-powder, it was found to contain only some hemp seed. On being afterwards examined, as to his motives for this extravagant joke, he said, he only meant to punish the judges for deciding against him. They, however, turned the trick upon him, by condemning him to two years imprisonment.

**The life of the mind.**—There are two lives to each of us—gliding on at the same time, scarcely connected with each other: the life of our actions; the life of our minds; the external and the inward history; the movements of the frame; the deep and over-reverberating workings of the heart! They who have loved, know that there is a diary of the affections, which we might keep for years, without having to touch upon the exterior surface of life—our busy occupations—the mechanical progress of our existence; yet by the last we are judged, the first is never known.

A curious case is about to be pleaded before the Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux. A person of that city gave a promissory note payable at sight. When it was presented, the debtor had an enormous pair of green spectacles on his nose; and having informed the holder that his sight was very bad, asked him the nature of the bill. The holder replied that it was payable at sight. "In that case," said the debtor, "I cannot pay it until my eyes get better, for I do not see it." The holder of the bill not being satisfied with this view of the question, has commenced his action.

An Irish gentleman recently left his great-coat, containing a valuable snuff box, at one of the stations on the great Western railway, England, about 60 miles from London—at the latter place, he made known his case at the depot, when the electric telegraph was put in motion, his coat described, and he received it in about three hours.

A gentleman, whose wife was very unhappy in her temper, finally bought her a horse, which fortunately broke her neck. A friend of his troubled with the same domestic evil, begged to purchase the horse. Indeed, says the other, I am on the point of matrimony and may want it again.

There is a place, we believe, in New Hampshire, where they never have old maids. When a girl reaches 29, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together and draw her off for her. Those who are so lucky as to escape, pass a bonus to the miserable fellow who gets her. There's gallantry for you.

A physician at Bath, England, advises for a wife, and says, he adopts this plan "to avoid the tedious of courtship!"

"Speculators," said Napoleon, trace their schemes on paper; fools read and believe them. All are babbling about general business, and presently the people have not bread to eat; then comes a revolution. Such is usually the fruit of all their theories."

A country clergyman observed to his friend that upon the last Sabbath he was very much disturbed by a cow which look'd in at his door, and bellowed in his face. "Sir," says the other, "she saw a calf in the pulpit."

The Geneva Democrat tells a good one: It declares that there is a machine in that city which fancies itself a ship-plaster, and will not offer himself to any lady for fear of being refused.

"Do those dogs belong to you, or do you belong to the dogs?" asked a countryman of one of our dandy loafers who was walking up Beacon street with a couple of mastiffs behind him, the other day.—Boston Post.

A Comparison.—The Jersey man says that hogs, instead of running about the streets, ought, like editors, to stick to their pens.

A School of Whales.—What do whales want at school, papa?  
To learn to sport! They are the greatest sportsmen in the world—except, perhaps, some of our Congressmen.

It is common now-a-days for men to carry their arguments in their fists.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN ROCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

### THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.  
Feb. 14, 1839.



### Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Cowan, dec'd., will offer for Sale, at the late residence of said Jos. Cowan, on the 5th day of January, 1841, all the personal property belonging thereto, consisting of

**Twenty-four Negroes,**  
being Men, Women, and Children;

**—ALSO—**  
**HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS; COTTON,**  
**CORN, RYE, OATS, FODDER, HAY,**  
**FARMING TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD**  
**AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.**

With various other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be allowed, upon giving bond and approved security for the purchase money—all sums under five dollars, cash.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as the creditors of the estate will not admit no longer indulgence.—And all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement or payment within legal time, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN F. COWAN, Adm.

November 13, 1840.



### To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.  
JOEL McLEAN.  
Feb. 12, 1839.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

### To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

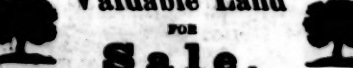
I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839.



### Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flush branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

### Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

### TOMB STONES.

so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839.

### SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

### SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

—CONSISTING OF—  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.  
In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionables of the town or country.  
N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for Country Produce.  
Codded, Jan. 17th, 1840.



### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

### MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and offered to subscribers at \$3 00 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or \$3 00 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the Alexanders, the Polks, and their heroic compatriots periled their all, on the 30th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to enrich the few.—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed before we can hope to see settled property unite alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian.

It will war against exclusive privileges, or partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partisan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear or being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of Moral, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, postage paid, to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C., will be promptly complied with.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions.  
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.  
November 6, 1840.

### Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

### AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person.

They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Constiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Head, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, Fever, and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sick-ness incident to Females in Delicate Health, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. M. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New-York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature.

THE LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the Phoenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER, of Salisbury.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W. M. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

### CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business, IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.  
Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work.  
NATHAN PARKS.  
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE  
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,  
A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform,  
Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited  
BY D. R. McNALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McNally to conduct it. From the many promising engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease forego, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

### TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

### SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed.—The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members at full length, written-out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the member.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Congress.

### TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1  
For copy of the Appendix \$1  
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 26, 1840.

### Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder.

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.  
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

### CUTTING STONE.

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the 3d Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

For Sale, at the lowest prices, WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.  
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

### MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.  
Moffat, Springs & Shankle, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.  
P. B. See advertisement.—April 4, '39.

## PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, free of Storage, for commission of 2 1/2 per cent., when the articles are without limits—when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged. He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making liberal cash advances for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of Groceries.

With a mixed Stock of other Goods, All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage.  
D. MALLOY.  
Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840.

## ROWAN HOTEL

### THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country afford.

His Stables spacious and beautifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Outlets.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
JAMES L. COWAN.  
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

### To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

### A TANNERY.

At their old stand in Rowan county, near Chim Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.—Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmith Belows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840.

### PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and land it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEERS shall always be kept in fine order; and his tables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provisions of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.